

# FRENCH TROOPS CLASH WITH CIVILIANS

## Railway Workers Tear Up Tracks on Ruhr Main Lines

French Are Moving Two Additional Army Corps into Troubled Area and Will Make Further Use of Force to Bring Germany to Terms—Germans Decide to Continue to Refuse to Obey French

DUISSELDORF, Jan. 26.—This afternoon the railway workers in Dusseldorf tore up the railway lines, isolating Ruhr main traffic, says a Reuter dispatch from Dusseldorf.

The French organized convoys of motor lorries, some 400 of which made their way through Neuss with rations and supplies for the troops.

A clash between French troops and inhabitants of Dusseldorf is told of in a Central News dispatch. The inhabitants are said to have grappled with the soldiers, capturing several of their weapons.

Reuter's Essen correspondent reports that the French have notified the burgomaster of Essen that as an outcome of the Thursday trouble the troops have been ordered to fire upon any assembly exceeding two hundred persons.

DUISSELDORF, Jan. 26.—What specifically amounts to martial law has been imposed in the Ruhr area.

All cafes, beer-houses and saloons closed at ten o'clock to-night, German time, which is 9 o'clock here. The miners, who tonight were continuing to make arrests in connection with the Thursday trouble, were told by their superintendents that the miners' leaders were imprisoned during the night.

Dr. Grisebach, president of Rhineflint, was arrested today by the French. He was released after a three hour conference with the French, who said it would be taken into custody until he came to trial.

More Arrests Likely

More arrests are likely as the Germans carry out their decision to refuse to obey the French. The decision was made at a meeting of all the burgomasters, the chief of police, the miners' superintendents and the directors of the factories in the Rhine province.

Quieter was the scene in the Ruhr today, but the temper of the population was still as high as in the days of deepest animosity of hate. New forces of troops were being sent to the area to meet any eventualities. The streets are under martial guard, due to the absence of German police.

Mill Quilting Works

The mills in the Ruhr continue to throw down their picks and walk out, leaving their tools. Smashed chimneys are now everywhere, and the miners, who since prosperity returned to the Ruhr, are out and silent in the streets. The miners' pickets, which formerly numbered 1,000, now show no signs of activity.

The new miners' strike this battle will continue until the Germans have failed to meet the demands of the miners. The amount of \$200,000,000 gold marks Germany must submit to the miners.

The miners' strike has been further military operations, the nature of which has yet been announced, will begin.

It is understood, however, that France has decided upon a further use of force to bring Germany to terms.

Two More Army Corps

Two more French army corps are arriving in the Ruhr, and it is reported that the military operation will be continued. The mobilization of several of the French reserves has been required for its extension. The French demand that a further show of force on the part of the Germans give up this present plan of non-co-operation and therefore make it impossible to force the commission's ultimatum.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair: stationary or lower. Highest yesterday, 28.



FRENCH MAY FACE THESE TROOPS

## EQUALIZATION OF GRAIN RATES WESTWARD WILL BE UP MONDAY

Sudden Collapse of Debate on Speech from Throne Left Little Business

HALF AN HOUR ALL TIME REQUIRED

Boyle Will Speak to Motion on Freight Rates at Monday Sitting

Scarcely half an hour was spent by the House of Commons in clearing off the order paper for the day, whereupon the house adjourned.

The collapse of the debate on the speech from the throne with only very little business to be proceeded with.

W. H. Boyle would occupy

the chair in the afternoon, and the strike admitted carrying on the debate.

Several public bills were introduced by government ministers at the recent meeting of the executive committee of the Western Breeders association. It was decided that the general obtain a bill for the summer exhibition of 1923, to be held in the same year as the 1922 summer exhibition of 1922.

Premier Greenfield mildly protested against the bill, but agreed to the motion stand until Monday, giving the government time to collect some material regarding the equalization of freight rates.

The Liberal leader asked that the motion stand until Monday, giving the government time to collect some material regarding the equalization of freight rates.

Dr. E. B. Brett, president of the Conservative, Winnipeg, according to a statement he made in the legislative debate on the speech to the speech from the throne, had proposed the proposal for a compulsory wheat board as contrary to the British policy.

Mr. Clark, of Swift Current, said

the government's proposal was

to favor the farmers.

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FRANK OLIVER, President

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1923

GETTING IN IS NOT GETTING OUT

How to get into debt though a farmer seems to have been a dominating factor in the convention of the year. To most people the chances of borrowing from Calgary in reference to the farmers and the chances for borrowing money must have looked peculiar. From farmer friends and statements in the newspapers they have gathered that the problem at present is getting the man in the land to have faith in the man in the city, and the store bills which are already standing against him, and to exterminate the interest pest that is eating the profit out of his crop every day. Yet, while delegates at the annual city assembly, to have clear of that branch of the subject, while they put through a series of resolutions all aimed at helping the farmer who is not now in debt, and the one who is in debt to get in further and stay in.

Three resolutions were passed by the convention dealing with the fiscal situation of the farmer as follows:

1. That "monopolistic control of money and credit is the fundamental cause not only of agricultural and industrial depression and stagnation but also of modern war."

2. That the Dominion Government should set up a bank department whose business would be to issue notes denoted to be of value of money, notes to be loaned upon one and one only kind of business security, "improved, inhabited and used farms"—that is, to farmers and farmers only.

3. That the Government of Alberta should set up a provincial bank with power to issue paper currency not secured by a gold reserve.

A fourth resolution called upon the Provincial Government to assume the present liabilities of the Province, to issue a special financial bond of an amount equivalent to the grand total of these, and to allow the obligations to be paid off in a term of years under a refunding scheme. This resolution was defeated; but only after the Attorney General had told the convention that the U.P.A. had told him to do this, and the Government had some experiments that would bankrupt the Province by destroying its credit, and he hinted pretty broadly that very thing was likely to happen in the year 1924 if the particular scheme in question were to be attempted.

There was a majority of one in a narrow victory, with about a third of the delegates voting. The inference is that Mr. Browne had not stated the fact so plainly, and the convention had voted in usual strength, the demand that the liabilities of the Province, then amounting to \$80,000,000, would have to be paid by an overwhelming majority to the accompaniment of approving cheers.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn from this set of resolutions. Namely that in the opinion of the most active spirits in the U.P.A. the organization is not in a position to stand up for the farmer to get into debt; that under present arrangements he cannot get far enough in debt; and that if he is in debt he ought to be relieved as much as possible of pressure to get out of debt.

And to remedy these supposed defects in the financial system, the convention of the Province at the disposal of any who happens to be a farmer, while refusing any concessions to all who are not farmers; would issue fiat money; and make the Province assume liabilities already incurred by individual farmers, without the consent of the rest of the Government, amounting to something like \$80,000,000.

The broad conception of things underlying this proposal is obvious. It is that farming in Alberta should be carried on upon a war basis. Put in plain language that means that the farmers of Alberta should be heavily, normally and heavily in debt, that they should be facilitated even by the risk of the public credit, to get into debt and stay in debt; that instead of being, or aspiring to be, the freest and most independent people in the community, the farmers should be encouraged to put himself in bondage and to work out his days in slavery, to meet the interest payments on his borrowings; that instead of agriculture becoming the self-dependent basis of the whole economy, it should become a mere enterprise dependent upon the willingness of people outside the Province to lend money to the Province with no security save the will and tax-paying power of debt-encumbered farmers.

The several proposals are themselves impractical, and will be ruinous if attempted to be carried into effect. They proceed upon the assumption that anything that a Government of a Province might call money would really be money and accepted as such. But the fact is, from which these several processes are more dangerous than the schemes themselves. The resolutions may not get any farther than the minute book of the U.P.A. convention. But if the idea they express prevails widely among the members of the organization, and among farmers, it will be found that Alberta is not good. A prosperous farming community can be founded upon a desire for universal indebtedness, any more than a building can

be got to stand up on a foundation of quicksand.

The curse of the Alberta farmer is that he cannot get into debt, or far enough into debt, but that he is already in debt, too far and in too many cases. He cannot get out by getting out, and a number of cases are not enough to defeat the theory of the conventional economists he would not try to get out if getting out in and staying in were made easier than at present. What Alberta farmers and the Province generally need more than anything else is for somebody to tell farmers how to get out of debt and stay out.

A WIN FOR THE WEST.

Edmonton butter won first place in the Canada wide butter competition held at Tracy, Manitoba, with the result that the market is now placed. Local exhibitors have cleared the boards at Toronto in past seasons in a way that must have made the people of that province wonder what they had been spreading on their bread. Hon. Duncan Marshall now rises to remark that people in England will not buy Canadian butter if they can get it, and the conclusion seems irresistible that Western butter-makers have their eastern contemporaries beaten at home and abroad.

A VETERAN

Premier Murray of Nova Scotia has resigned after twenty-six years in office. That is a remarkable period for any man to hold the position of head of a government in a modern country.

The fair proportion of the voters of his province cannot remember the time when Mr. Murray was not Premier. Next year is to be "old home year" for Nova Scotians. When scores of them and all corners of creation, to review the careers of the old boys and girls who gathered round the firesides of Grits or Tories, it will hardly seem like home with Murray no longer Premier.

WHEN THIEVES ESCAPE

At present the law has been walked into a mouse hole, back up the staff, pocketed five thousand dollars and disappeared. At midnight on Thursday thirty-six hours later, the police had neither caught the men nor found a trail, and the chances seemed about even that they had escaped. It is not suggested that they have escaped. They have been caught, but the police can dispense with—just where he could begin to cut down his expenses.

"I cannot be done an unscrupulously when I have been caught," he said.

"I can do it now, but no emergency is in sight, and it will be a long time before I have to do it again."

Every man can make his own necessities, with which it could pull through

himself, and he can do it again, so by circumstances.

In most cases that would amount

to a sum less than his present expenses.

Just what amount is he worth knowing. Better worth knowing is how to reduce the family expenses, and the cost of living.

With such information ready to use, inquiries can be made with a clearer conscience, and no one who is not a thief can be made to feel that he is not safe with them. —Copyright, 1923, by John Blaik.

UNCOMMON SENSE

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY.

A good deal of common sense is preached by well meaning but misguided reformers.

The line between luxuries and necessities should be drawn, and drawn sharply.

The only one to be used in case of emergency.

Without some of the luxuries of life, man would not live, but hundreds of thousands of people of very small means enjoy it in every city and town in the world, and they ought to enjoy it.

Business and pleasure are luxu-

ries, but some of the luxuries purchased them the ribbon and perfume.

It is the poor, who get very little excitement, who are the ones who buy luxuries.

And no one can blame them for indulging in it now and then, and in order to clear balance of our stock—

make price cuts that will send stock out in double quick time.

Saturday will be the Day of All

Days. We must get rid of the stock.

OH-what a tumble!

FIXTURES FOR SALE

1 Cash Register

3 Show Cases, 6ft. long.

4 Show Cases, 5 ft. long.

2 Large Clothing Cabinets. All these

fixtures are in first class shape.

Apply Manager at Stores.

Men's Wool

Sweaters

Jumbo Knit. Cost  
Style Reg. \$3.95

Men's Leather

Belts

50c  
Regular \$1.00, each

50c

50c

50c  
Reg. to \$2.00, each

50c

50c  
Reg. to \$2.00, each

50c

50c  
Reg. to \$2.00, each

CANADA LOSES  
FRIEND WHEN  
WHITNEY DIED

Death of American Industrial  
Captain Brings Out Memory  
of His Activity

Brockline, Mass., Jan. 26—Henry Whitney, the greatest captain of industry of his time, died at his home here to-morrow. He was 75 years old. At his retirement several years ago from active life, he had been elected as a capitalist and transportation magnate.

He founded the Dominion Coal company from which grew the present coal and iron industry of the Province. After organizing the Dominion Coal company with a capital of \$10,000,000, he became president of much of the best of Cape Breton's iron and steel works, and marketing methods and later organized the Dominion Iron and Steel company.

He was well known for his public spirit.

He was a man of great energy.











THIRD SECTION

## FRENCH INFANTRY PATROL STREETS; GERMAN MINERS GRADUALLY LEAVE WORK

Burgomaster and Director of Police in Dusseldorf Are To Be Court Martialed For Their Failure To Enforce Order In German City.

Dusseldorf, Jan. 26.—(5:35 p.m.)—Fresh contingents of troops are arriving in Dusseldorf bound for the Ruhr Valley. Infantry patrols are maintaining order in the streets of Dusseldorf in the absence of the German police.

The miners throughout the Ruhr are gradually leaving the workings.

Major-General Schmitt and Dr. Oesle, director of the police of Dusseldorf, were arrested by the French authorities today and placed in jail awaiting court martial for failure to enforce orders. They are charged with being responsible for yesterday's disorders which the French troops put down only after the firing of several shots.

### Normal Conditions Again.

Rosen, Jan. 26.—Normal conditions, so far as street demonstrations are concerned, have been restored in the Ruhr Valley. Miners who had been summoned throughout the Ruhr Valley today after last evening's disorders, but had been released on condition of decreasing the railroads strike committee, are returning to their work, and navigation is completely at a standstill on the Rhine between Wiesbaden and Dusseldorf.

In addition the coal miners are struggling out of the pits in various localities. At Dusseldorf, some 150,000 mine workers are idle, while in the Ruhr Valley, 100,000 miners are idle. Dusseldorf in consequence of last night's affairs, and General Degoutte, the commanding general, has recently placed the miners in severely punitive force will be severely punished for their failure to remain at post and maintain order.

### State of Siege Proclaimed.

Montrouge, Jan. 26.—The state of siege has been proclaimed in the Aix-la-Chapelle and Aachen districts by French occupational authorities.

As a result of yesterday's demonstration, General Degoutte, commanding general of the French troops, has issued an order to the German government.

It reads: "The German government has issued an appeal to the French to maintain the present situation. General Degoutte and Chancellor Gruen, urging the people to renounce luxuries and extravagance, have issued an order to make the greatest possible sacrifices for the common welfare of the whole country, which involves the very existence of all future Germany in the eyes of the German people."

### NO NEED FOR ANXIETY.

Tokio, Jan. 26.—There is no necessity for anxiety, as competition is being made between the United States and Japan in the construction of warships, said Gen. Kato, who was told the upper house to give the diet in replying to an interpretation of the French war office.

### Delicate Task In Ruhr



General Degoutte, who heads the French army of occupation in the Ruhr district, is engaged with a delicate task in keeping the population quiet and maintaining law and order. The objects of France in forcing reparation.

### Football Contest Case Results In Conviction

Saskatoon, Jan. 26.—The first conviction for operating football gambling has been registered here today, when James B. Wrigley, a local sportsman, was sentenced and fined \$50 and costs in police court.

Evidence in six other cases of the same nature will also be heard to-day.

W. Gordon, Carl Herre, Homer C. Wadsworth, and W. J. Neale, all of Moose Jaw, were found guilty.

It was ruled that the

French government is

planning a campaign against the Ruhr miners.

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# The Bulletin's Daily Page of Humorous Features

## DOINGS OF THE DUFFS



By Allman

## JACK DAW ON ICICLE ISLELAND

Drawings by Leslie Elton

Story by Hal Cochran



"I just had a ter-oww time," shouted one of the snowmen. "The first time this sun has come out over Snow Village in a long time." And then the snowmen discovered that one of their number had partly melted. "Oh, what can we do for this poor fellow?" a snowman asked Jack.

## FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



By Blosser



"OH," replied Jack, "I'll tell him up for you in a hurry." And off down the road went Jack. In a minute he was back again, having done his duty. Jack started to work. He planned to build the snowman up just as he had made snowmen many, many times before.

## OUT OUR WAY ... By Williams



A PASSING FANCY.

## OUR BOARDING HOUSE --- By Ahern



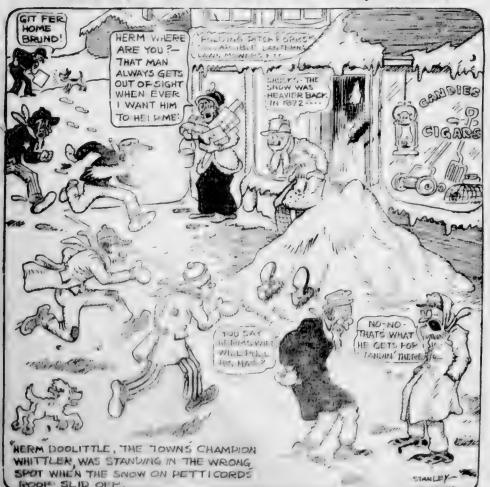
Bugs is an accident on skates

## EVERETT TRUE - - - By Condo



First Jack rolled up a ball of snow and made this into a new pair of snowman legs. These fitted on fine. Then he rolled another ball and stuck it on the top of the snowman's head. He used his finger to make a pair of eyes, a nose and a mouth. The snowman smiled as his mouth was finished. (Continued)

## THE OLD HOME TOWN --- By Stanley



HERM DOOLITTLE, THE TOWNS CHAMPION WHITTLER, WAS STANDING IN THE WRONG SPOT WHEN THE SNOW ON PETTICOATS ROOF SLID OFF.

## SALESMAN SAM --- By Swan



## Mother and Her Baby Are Relieved of Eczema



50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmaston, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto







